BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VI. *WEDNESDAY, June* 4, 1823. *No.* 4.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance, twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO RENT

The Washington IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated, and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring, and the Forge by Fshing-creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze. There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles, and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring. The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will find it to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823.

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment. J. H.

PROPOSALS,

By W. BAXTER,

For Publishing in Lancaster, (Pa.) a weekly paper to be entitled the

Washingtoniana.

IN presenting this Prospectus to the Citizens of the United States, the publisher begs leave to say, that this journal will be the most important news paper, that has ever yet appeared in the United States. The Editor intends to devote it entirely to those great important events which have occurred in this happy America, and will contain the most complete and satisfactory history of the United States, from its discovery, up to the present period, viz:

Discovery of America. How peopled by the Indians. Settling of our forefathers. Lands purchased by the whites. Massacres of the whites and Indians. Biography of the most distinguished personages during that time. The causes and correspondence which led to American Independence. An accurate account of the battles and skirmishes during the revolutionary war. A biography of Gen. George Washington, with an elegant portrait accompanying the same. Also, a biography of Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, with a striking likeness of each. A biography of Generals Wayne, Mercer, Putnam, Morgan, Montgomery, Gates, St. Clair, De La Fayette, Koskiusko, and others. An account of the Whiskey Insurrection, with the names of the most prominent actors in that scene. Burr's Conspiracy. History of the Barbary wars. History of the late war. Biography of Generals Jackson, Brown, Ripley, Winder, Boyd, Miller, Wilkinson, Scott, Gaines, Harrison, &c as well as Comodores Decatur, Perry, Porter, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Hull, Lawrence, and Biddle.

Being well aware that this paper will contain the most interesting History of America now extant; and on account of publishing it in numbers it will enable every individual to take a copy—as well as the cheapness of the work, must induce every man to patronize such a laudable and praiseworthy undertaking. Let every Subscriber take care of his paper for a year, and then get them bound, and they must become a public benefit to the rising generation. It will contain many adventures—many battles—and many anecdotes which have never been published to the world—Many a horrid tale of Indian barbarity and British cruelty, will be recorded in this paper, as a beacon wherewith to guard against.

February 28, 1823.

CONDITIONS.

1. The WASHINGTONIANA will be published every Tuesday morning on a new type and beautiful paper, and shall contain four large quarto pages each week.
2. The price to Subscribers will be two dollars a year—one dollar at the time of receiving the first number, and the other at the commencement of the half year.
3. This paper will be commenced on the fifth day of May, when the first number will appear, and shall be carefully packed up and forwarded to Subscribers, in any part of the United States, with all possible speed; and in case of any number being lost, the publisher will send it free of expense.
4. Any person procuring nine good subscribers, shall receive one volume for their trouble.

FOR SALE,

A FARM late the property of Thomas Willing Esq. deceased, situate on Baldeagle and Marsh creeks ten miles above the mouth of the former, and fifteen distant from Bellefonte; containing about

700

Acres; 170 of which are improved, the remainder well timbered with White oak. Hickory &c. The land is fertile, and adapted for either a grain or grazing farm. The Iron works in the vicinity afford a constant and good market for any article the farmer may wish to dispose of. Should he prefer transporting his produce to the Sea board, he can with ease and safety at a trifling expense convey it by water to Baltimore. The buildings consist of a good log house and barn; a log cabbin and stable. The tract will admit of being divided into three or four farms. For terms apply to J. M. FOX.

Bellefonte, April 8th 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay. All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

A CARD.

MISS CROSS,

Respectfully informs the public that she intends opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the Bellefonte Academy, on Monday the 12th instant; where strict attention will be given to the moral conduct as well as the mental acquirements of those committed to her care to receive instruction, in the following branches, to wit: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Composition, Drawing, Plain & Ornamental Needlework.—For terms and further particulars enquire at the Academy.

The Establishment of THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

The terms may be ascertained by application to the editor.

H. PETRIKIN.

P. S. ☞ Editors with whom we exchange will do us a kindness by inserting the above in their respective papers.

WANTED,

A Journeyman WAGGONMAKER. Apply to the subscriber living in Bellefonte.

CHARLES MACKEY.

March 25 1823.

UNION HOTEL

WILLIAM WILSON

(OF WILLIAMSPORT.)

HAS REMOVED TO THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY *J. BUFFINGTON, IN HARRISBURG*

And solicits a continuance of public patronage.

April, 12th 1823.

Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike Company.

The Stockholders of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company will please to take Notice, that an election will be held on Monday the second day of June next at the house of Evan Miles in the Borough of Bellefonte between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock of the afternoon of that day to elect by ballot, one President, twelve Managers, a Secretary and Treasurer, to Manage the concerns of said Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board

THOS. BURNSIDE, *Pres't.*

Bellefonte, April 28, 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE.

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5000 Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 3 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, *and smaller Prizes.*

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For the above Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRE & KISHACOQUILLAS TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike road Company, the stockholders are requested and required, to pay the sum of thirty dollars on each and every share of stock, on the seventeenth day of May 1823, to Forster Milliken, Treasurer of the said company, at his house in Armaugh township Mifflin county. This sum embraces the various calls previously made by the said company. It is requested, that the stockholders will be punctual in making the payment, as suits will be indiscriminately instituted against defaulters. The Managers are pleased to have it in their power, to assure the stockholders that the road will be completed on or before the first of June, and are of opinion that the sum now required will be adequate to its completion.

By order of the Board

JACOB VALENTINE, *Pres't.*

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning. The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 Acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared, twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,

JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all Stockholders in the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road, who are in arrears for Stock, that unless the same be fully paid up, to William P. Maclay, Treasurer of said company on or before the first day of July next, the payments already made will be declared forfeited.

By order of the board of Managers

SAMUEL MACLAY, *Pres't.*

April 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to take an assignment of a note which a certain John Elder, of Nittany valley Centre county, holds of mine, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled; he having obtained it it in a fraudulent and unlawful manner.

JOHN CHARLES.

Mifflinburg, Union county, May 9th. 1822.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	¼ dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

Justices and Constables

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Hiesters Majority and Shulz's Supposed Majority of different Counties

law for themselves

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

An extract of a letter from an officer on board of the Jackall, dated off Havanna, April 9, 1823

"When we arrived at Key West, (or Thompson's Island) on the 2d of April, I was in hopes the commodore would have allowed us to remain for some time in the port, to refresh ourselves; but within half an hour after our arrival, Capt. Stevens received orders to prepare immediately for a three week's cruize. On the 4th of April we got under weigh, and run down to the South West end of the Island, and after taking in our water, returned to our anchorage in the harbor. On Sunday morning, April 6th, the Fox and Jackall accompanied by the Cutters Gallinipper and Musquito, all under the command of Capt. Cassin, weighed anchor and stood to sea. On Monday morning, we arrived off the Havanna, when the Jackall run into harbor for information, and to procure any letters the consul might have received for the officers of the squadron. Whilst we lay at anchor there, we were informed that a piratical schooner had been off the harbor the evening before and plundered two American vessels. After communicating our intelligence to Capt. Cassin, he dispatched the cutters Gallinipper and Musquito in the evening, under the command of Captain Stribling, to windward, in pursuit of the pirate. They fell in with her yesterday morning, (April 8th) about 9 o'clock—about 20 miles to the eastward of this port. She was along side and about boarding a vessel, when the boats hove in sight. Capt. Stribling immediately gave chase, and after a running fight of one hour, came up, boarded and captured her.—The pirate continued the fight until our boats were along side, when they jumped overboard, and swam ashore. One of the crew only remained on board, being unable to swim, and was taken prisoner. One of the boats remained along side to take possession of the schooner, whilst the other pursued the Pirate ashore. The Pirate had but two men killed—but a great number must have been wounded, as the blood could be traced from the beach into the woods. None of our party were either killed or wounded, which was very remarkable, as the pirates kept up a continual fire of musquetry and grape, which fell in showers around the heads of our men.

The captured schooner had between 30 and 40 men (our prisoner says 36;) mounted one 12 pounder, and was plentifully supplied with muskets, pistols &c. The Capt. behaved very bravely, during the whole of the action—he stood on the quarter deck, along side of a pile of muskets, which he very leisurely picked up and discharged, leaving but one, (and this had burned priming) which he had not fired, before he jumped overboard. Our prize was an American vessel, called the Pilot of Norfolk, and was taken about two weeks ago, in sight of Moro Castle. The Capt saw her in the harbor, and was so much pleased with her sailing, that he offered 3 or $4000 for her, which the owner refused to accept—the pirate then told him, that if he would not take that sum, he would have her for nothing—and the threat he accordingly put in execution. Capt. Skinner, of the Wild Cat, which arrived here last evening, informed us that the evening previous, Capt. Newton of the Beagle, and himself had fallen in with the Pilot and exchanged several shots with her; but night coming on, they were unable to pursue her any distance. This was the evening before she was captured by our boats. April 16th we got under weigh and stood to the westward—at 6 A. M. the Musquito captured a small boat in shore—at eleven we came to anchor, and sent all our boats in chase of a strange sail in shore—at 2 P. M. they returned, having succeeded in capturing a launch, and burning five houses in possession of the Pirates; the latter retreated into the woods at the approach of our boats, after firing a few rounds of musquetry. April 26th we arrived at Key West, having been 64 days out of 73 at sea, which is considered as very active cruizing for so small a vessel. We will remain at Key West until the return of the Commodore who is now cruizing in the Sea Gull accompanied by 2 or 3 cutters, between Havanna and Matanzas."

SKIRMISHING.

Several letters have been received in this city by the Elizabeth, dated 21. April from respectable houses in Havre, which state that advices were received there, not published in the French papers, of several attacks having been made by detachments of French soldiers on the Spaniards before Pampeluna, in which the former had met with very serious losses.

Philadelphia Paper

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

On Monday the 26th ult on the road between this Borough and Whitehill's Tavern, a man discharged a Rifle, near to the road side. Mr. Hammond of this town was passing along at the time in his Dearbourn, having in company with him Mrs Carpenter and Miss Martha Park, of Philadelphia. The ball entered the Dearborn, passed through the bonnet of Miss Park, and narrowly missed going through her head. This should serve as a caution to those accustomed, carelessly, to fire near the highway.

HARRISBURG MEETING.

A meeting was held in Harrisburg, a few weeks since, to organize an opposition to Mr. Shulze, for his vote on the Catholic Bill, as it is called.—Committee's of Correspondence were appointed for the different counties, where the members of the Catholic church were supposed to be the most numerous. *Jeremiah Menin*, of this Borough, Edmund Burke and John M'Gavern, were appointed for Centre county. It is evident that these gentlemen were not consulted as to this matter, and it is a very fair presumption, that those also who were appointed for some of the other counties were not, and that the whole proceeding is a DEVICE, a TRICK, to circumvent and deceive the Catholic democrats. So far as we are acquainted, in this county, we can safely, and do confidently say, that it will not succeed. In this week's paper we publish an article, at the instance of Mr. Menin, signed with his name.—With MR. MENIN the citizens of this county are long and well acquainted, and with us can bear testimony to his independency of mind, his excellent character, and undeviating Republicanism. In religion, Mr. Menin is and ever has been a catholic; having never changed his religion or his politics. He is not ashamed of having it said, that he belongs to the first Christian Church established on earth, and from which all others have dissented. He is one of those who disapproves of the conduct of Mr. Hogan of Philadelphia; but, we believe, he at the same time laments the disturbance that has taken place in the church, as much as any one of its members having its interest and welfare at heart, can do. He is none of your ephemeral politicians, your yesterday Republicans: he is one of those who sought and found an assylum in this country from British oppression, and is not going to desert his earliest principles at this late day.

After all the dust that has been raised by the federalists, about the Catholic Question, and all their exertions to create a religious excitement in their favor, we believe that Mr. Shulze will receive the vote of every *United Man* acquainted with the rise of parties in Pennsylvania, and the uninterrupted hostility of the federal party to admitting aliens into this country, on any terms, more especially United Irishmen.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

When it was supposed that Mr. Bryan would be the person nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, a certain Federalist of this County, in his endeavors to injure his election, told one of his protestant neighbors that "*Bryan was a Catholic*," and for that reason, he ought not to vote for him. Yet this same Federalist now cries out lustily against Mr. Shulze, *inter alia* alledging that he is an enemy to the Catholics, because, forsooth, he happened to vote for a bill creating a slight alteration in the charter of St. Mary's church: that is to say, he voted to amend the charter so as to give the trustees of the congregation of St. Mary's church, instead of two years, as the law now stands, three years to elect their trustees. Now, we ask, what is there in this to create a religious excitement? Why should the trustees have twenty hours, instead of two, to hold their election for a Pastor. The Democratic Catholics, in this county, estimate this FEDERAL TRICK as they ought. Too intelligent to be imposed upon, and too Democratic to change their political creed for trifles, the federalists have but a poor chance to make converts of them.

THE ELECTION.

No manner of doubt exists as to the election of Mr. Shulze. In Union county Hiester received a majority of 500; Mr. Shulze's majority, this election, will be upwards of 600. In Bucks county Hiester's majority exceeded 1100; Shulze's majority will exceed 600. In Northampton county Findlay had a majority of only 850; Mr. Shulze's majority will be upwards of 2000. In Berks and Schuylkill counties Hiester had a majority of 1900; Shulze will receive a majority beyond all dispute in both of them. Cumberland County will give Shulze a large majority; Findlay received only 58. Philadelphia City and county gave Hiester upwards of 2900 majority; Shulze will receive a handsome majority in the county; and the Democratic party having united in the City, will reduce the Federal majority to less than 1000. We congratulate our Democratic brethren of this county upon the fair prospect of correct principles being again ascendant in Pennsylvania. We are aware, that this county will do better than it did in 1820; we speak with certainty of the Democratic majority being greatly increased. Hiester's whole majority in 1820 was only 1560. The change in the counties enumerated by us, alone, amount to near 10,000. A similar change of sentiment pervades every county in the state in a greater or less degree.

In the Harrisburg Chronicle an enquiry is made "where JOHN ANDREW SHULZE was during the late war?" We cannot tell where Mr. Shulze was; but we well know where Mr. GREGG was. His term having expired as U. S Senator, soon after his arrival at home, he was appointed Bank President, at a salary of $1200 a year.

THE GREAT RACE.—The horse *Eclipse*, of New York, has again beat the horse matched against him from Virginia, and won the purse of forty thousand dollars, besides smaller bets amounting in the aggregate to at least forty thousand more. The first heat Eclipse was beat. The 2nd and 3d, he won with perfect ease, performing the heat, which was four miles, in seven minutes and forty seconds.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

I observe that a political meeting lately held in Harrisburg, has appointed me as one of their Corresponding Committee, by the name of "*Darby Meanan.*" The object of the proposed correspondence, I presume, is to oppose the Democratic party. In Ireland I was what was called a "UNITED MAN;" and have been a DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN, without deviation, since my arrival in this country, *and am one now.* I am a friend to liberty and equality; and suffered persecution for my principles in Ireland. As to opposing a democratic Candidate for Governor, *I never have, and never will, while I retain the right use of reason.* I never authorized any one to place my name on a corresponding committee, and I wish the persons who have taken the liberty to do so, to understand that I unhesitatingly decline serving. I wish further to state, that I do not know of any meeting of Naturalized Irishmen, having been held in this county, to oppose the Democratic candidate, or to authorize a delegate to act for this class of our citizens at Harrisburg, or elsewhere. I observe that they have made use of John M'Gavern's name, for the same purpose.—They should, at least, have had some acquaintance with the men, before they undertook to act for them. Mr. M'Gavern is an alien, and can take no part in the election, whatever.

JEREMIAH MENIN.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Then to begin the Reformation,
Let us have a Corporation,
Of PILLS & POTIONS, *barks & blisters,*
Sal-marinum, pukes & glisters;
Cathartic doses for purgation,
Mercurial drugs for *salivation.*

In my last I stated that the present executive had given evidence of an aristocratical bearing, in the administration of the state government, at once extensive and alarming. I will, now, pursue the subject a little further. The federalists have repeatedly exposed their aristocratical principles, but in nothing more than their combined cry for incorporations. Say they, "let us have corporations;—every thing is well done when it is done by an incorporated company." If the people of Centre County, and of Pennsylvania, had never known the true character of these kind of associations, no matter what might have been their ostensible object, certainly they cannot say but they have seen within three years past what they are, and what they tend to, and what chance of success an individual has in attempting to resist their encroachments, or obtain a redress of injuries, or compel them to an observance of rights. In addition to the MAMMOTH LAW incorporating a vast number of Turnpike companies, the federal Legislature of 1820-21, when they had a majority in the House of Representatives, attempted to pass a law creating a medical, or physical monopoly or corporation. The *Doctors*, who were generally Hiester's friends, got up a Petition for a law, that no person should be permitted to follow the *trade of a Physician*, unless he had performed a certain routine of study, under a *licensed master*, and at certain SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES, and then obtain a license from a board of Physicians, to be created in each county or district. The highly aristocratic tendency of this law is obvious to the most *superficial* observer. It is very certain that the Board of Physicians, contemplated by the Bill, as rejected by a *democratic senate* would take care that the number should not be so increased as to injure the trade; but beside the anti-republican principle of vesting so unlimited authority in a few men, it would effectually prevent any but the RICH or the Sons of the RICH, from embarking in the profession. It is not every man that can afford to send his Son three or four years to college, and then other three or four years to attend the Lectures at Philadelphia, as was required by the Bill; yet a sufficient knowledge of the profession can be acquired to enable a man to be useful without any such thing. In fact some of our best Physicians, never learned the dead languages, at all; and perhaps attended the lectures no longer than one or two seasons. It is in fact saying, that a man can learn, or know nothing, unless it is within the walls of a college, a position which all ought to deny and every farmer in the country resist.

This abominably aristocratical disposition, is characteristic of the present administration, and its admirers.—The federalists, generally speaking, are wealthy, and able to send their sons to College, and all this, & therefore wished its passage.

Every man in the community that abhors incorporated Aristocracies, will turn out and vote for John A Shulze, the democratic candidate; for if Andrew Gregg succeeds, the attempt will, doubtless, be again made to incorporate the Doctors.

SNYDER.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Where was Mr. GREGG during the Revolutionary War? At its commencement he must have been 20 or 21 years of age, and whether we judge from the information of men of those times, or his appearance at three score and ten, he must have been a stout, hale young man, full of life and vigor, and tall as a Prussian Grenadier. He would have made, at *least*, a fine looking soldier. What then was he about? In latter days he was very *Patriotic*, it would seem, from what his friends say, and true it is that he is, and was at all times, ready to *serve* the people. Where was his patriotism during the revolutionary war? Was he in the cabinet, or in the tented field? No. This stout young man was *securely* teaching a *bit of a school.* Yes, while many of our first citizens, heads of families, as well as young men, were fighting the battles of the country, "in the times that tried men's souls," Mr. Gregg was teaching school. What say ye to this, heroes of the Revolution?

This conduct of Mr. Gregg, in declining to take an active part for the country, when he had an opportunity, and when he was in the vigor of life, and could have been useful, accounts at once for all his votes in Congress in favor of the British. Is there then [illegible] possessed of a spark of patriotism, who would vote for a man who refused to be a *neutral* during the Revolutionary War. "He that is not for us is against us" I do not believe that there was any other young man similarly circumstanced, that did not take an active part one way or the other.

Altho' the present JUDGE WALKER, of the District court of the United States, was then but fifteen years of age, and scarcely able to shoulder his musket, fired with a spirit of true patriotism, worthy of a more advanced age, he volunteered his services in defence of his injured and bleeding country; and to this day this *truly great man*, prides himself in having been a *Drummer* in the American army. If J. A Shulze had arrived at maturity, and acted as Andrew Gregg most certainly did, I would not vote for him. No, indeed; he would not have been the candidate of the democratic party.

FRANKLIN.

From the Franklin Gazette.

THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE.

We have asserted that the claim set up by the motley convention at Lewistown, in behalf of the republicanism of ANDREW GREGG, is disingenuous and unfounded. His defection from principle, as early as 1796, has been proved by a reference to the congressional journals of that day. We might now proceed to comment upon his hostility to Governor SNYDER and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. But having at hand, as we yesterday intimated, the proper materials, we shall hasten to develope his public conduct in reference to our second war of independence, the war of 1812.

In the Spring of 1812, ANDREW GREGG was at Washington, a member of the senate of the United States from Pennsylvania. On the first of June 1812, President Madison transmitted to that body his celebrated and admirable war message, recapitulating the wrongs endured by the United States, and recommending that we should "oppose force by force in defence of our national rights, and commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events," by declaring war against Great Britain. This message was the matured product of all those principles of international law and of foreign relations, for which the democratic party, since the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, had through its representatives and diplomatists most perseveringly and ardently contended. The people of this country hailed it as the necessary, the wise, and the patriotic consummation of the republican policy, and the manly vindication of both natural and national rights.

The recommendation of democratic administration was, of course, assailed by all the force, the art and management of federalism. To prevent the senate from acceding to it, became an object with every one of its opposing and treacherous members: and the secresy with which they deliberated relieved them from the dread of immediate responsibility to their constituents. Among the most artful and disingenuous enemies of the war was the very ANDREW GREGG who has now the effrontery to ask democrats to raise him to the chair of state, in opposition to an uniform and undeviating advocate of the good old cause.

On the 5th of June 1812, the house of representatives, who had already decided upon the subject, sent a confidential message to the senate, asking their concurrence in "an act declaring war between Great Britain and their dependencies, and the United States and their territories." The act was referred to the committee to whom had been referred the President's message. A report was therefore made in accordance with it to the senate, on the 8th of June 1812, which was considered in a committee of the whole, on the ninth of June; when ANDREW GREGG, commencing his insidious opposition, moved *its recommitment for further amendment.* The *further amendment* projected amounted to nothing more or less than the total destruction of the character and objects of the act, the substitution of a pitiful system of depredation and minor hostilities, the limited and timid recourse to letters of marque and reprisal! To such a mode of vindicating the national honor and rights, ANDREW GREGG well knew that the democratic party in congress would never agree to resort: he knew them to be for WAR, and averse to every intermediate stage of temporising and cowardly policy. He knew the voice of Pennsylvania and of the union to be for war. But acting with Federalists, his only desire was to defeat the republican party in one of its best and most brilliant measures.

Accordingly, on the day following, the tenth of June 1812, we find the following recorded in the senate journals, page 498:

"Mr. GREGG, by permission, amended his motion for recommitting the bill to

United States, of the first of June, as follows.

"Resolved, that the bill entitled "an act declaring war against Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," be recommitted to the committee to whom was committed the message of the President of the first instant, with instructions to modify and amend the same in such a manner that the President of the United States shall have power to authorise the public armed ships and vessels of the United States to make reprisals upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandize, belonging to the crown of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof; and also to grant letters of marque and reprisal, under suitable regulations to be provided in the bill, to private armed ships and vessels, to make like reprisals."

The resolutions of ANDREW GREGG whose only motive and tendency we have already declared, and shall hereafter more particularly shew, was, on the day following, the eleventh of June, supported with all their zeal and all the force of every *federalist* in the senate, and for the moment prevailed against the known sense and determination of the democratic party.

On the 12th of June, the committee reported a bill agreeably to the instructions given in the resolutions of Mr Gregg, with a proposed amendment to its title, *striking out* the words "*declaring war*," and substituting the words "*authorising reprisals*." Upon the question being put, whether *this* bill should be adopted, with the proposed amendment to *strike out*, ANDREW GREGG, with fifteen others, *all of whom were notorious Federalists*, voted in favor of it, every sound democrat voting against it.

Another expedient to distract and baffle the republican party was shortly afterwards, on the fifteenth of June 1812, devised by another senator, Dr. MICHAEL LEIB, whose politics may well be compared with those of Mr. Gregg. His plan differed but little from his colleague's: but to shew his adoption of federal notions, his accordance with the vulgar federal clamor then raised against the democratic party, he had embodied in his project hostilities as well against France as Great Britain; and in favor of this *improvement*, we find Mr Gregg on that day recording his vote, conjointly with all the federalists. Nor was he satisfied with this liberal display of his opposition; for on the seventeenth day of June 1812, he submitted a motion remodelling the idea of his friend Dr. LEIB for issuing letters of marque and reprisal against France and England; and for this he obtained every federal vote, though it was finally and effectually put down by a republican majority.

In confirmation of the federalism of Mr Gregg, displayed in particular at one of the most striking, critical and trying epochs of our history, we intended to have added another proof; a document *from under his own hand*. But our allotted space for today is more than exhausted, and the subject well deserves patient development and consideration. *More anon.*

The vote in favor of Jay's treaty, given by Mr GREGG in congress, in 1796, was considered by all parties as a decisive proof of his apostacy, and of his conversion to federalism. A reference to Cobbett's Political Censor, of that year, will shew that Andrew Gregg, the man who is now the federal candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was then held up, even by that detestable British hireling, as an object for the admiration of all federalists, anglo-federalists and English partizans, because of his vote in the favor of the British treaty! Cobbett said that Mr. Gregg was one of the new converts, and favorably distinguished, in publishing, his name among those of other members, in giving the Jay treaty votes. Such a man as Andrew Gregg is therefore a fit candidate for the support of the federal party at the present time.

Franklin Gazette.

NARROW ESCAPE.

In the first attack of the French soldiers on the Fortress of St. Sebastian, the soldiers are said to have distinguished themselves to such a degree, that the Duke d'Angouleme distributed crosses of honor to them with his own hands. The Spaniards having observed him from their fort, ordered forward a 24 pounder, but they were so slow in mounting it that the Duke had time to leave the ground. When fired off, the ball passed through a house, and struck a platoon precisely where the Duke had been distributing his decorations, and killed and wounded fifteen men.

From the New York Advocate.

IRELAND

By the ship Gleaner, captain Pease, arrived yesterday from Londonderry, we have received the Derry Journal, ning Post, to the 16th of April.

The Dublin papers state that the work of destruction is still successfully carried on by General Rock and his m n.

A great number of dwelling houses and out houses, with their contents, in the surrounding country, were destroyed. A Mr. C. Brouder and Mr. Cross had their premises fired, and the cause assigned by the general's men was, that they had taken farms over the heads of their former tenants, which was contrary to his new code of laws, and had produced the usual punishment, burning the premises.

Several fires were seen in the county of Cork.

Charleston, (S. C.) May 17.

By the brig Charles, we have received Mantanzas papers to the 10th inst inclusive. The trade of piracy begins to be one of much danger and little profit, since the establishment of convoys on the Cuba coast by Commodore Porter; and the constant cruizing of his vessels on the north side of the Island, and that of the British on the southern side, will we hope completely finish the business of outlawed robbery and wanton murder.

From the Montrose (Penn.) Gazette

There appears to be a scarcity of wheat throughout this county; we have therefore to depend on the "Lake country" for our flour. This is not as it should be, the fault is with the farmers. Too much attention has been paid to raising rye for the distilleries; and our prudent agriculturists must ere this have seen their mistake.

Mobile, May 1.

Two seamen belonging to the brig Phoenix were, on Tuesday, committed to jail for stabbing the mate of said brig, and captain Cornell, of the schr. Sopia of Philadelphia,

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SUICIDE.

Dr. Daniel A. Wheeler, of Lisle, Broom County, hung himself on Monday last—supposed to have been deranged.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 29th ult. by the Rev. WILLIAM STUART, Col WILLIAM MURRAY to Miss MARGARET HUEY, both of Ferguson Township.

——— On Monday last, in this Borough by the Rev. Mr. M'GARRAH, MR. DANIEL M'KIVISTON to Miss SARAH CULL.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democrats of Centre county, is requested, to be held at the court house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday the 20th day of June, instant, to put in nomination some suitable person of the Democratic party, and a citizen of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the office of

Vice President

of the United States. The members of the Committee of Correspondence for Centre county, are requested to attend on that day for the purpose of organizing.

MANY.

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs. Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE,

The subscriber offers for sale a

HOUSE & LOT

in Earlysburg, now occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

John M'Kinley, Jr. TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the Borough of Bellefonte. His shop is on the north east end of the lot north of the Bank, and directly across the street. He will work cheap for cash or country produce, all kind of which will be taken in payment.

Bellefonte, June 3d 1823.

FOR SALE.

An elegant tract of land, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, containing

240

acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry James, and others. The land is well improved, and is one of those lately owned by J. P. De Hass, purchased by Mrs. Craig, and sold by her to Thomas Goodwin, Philadelphia.

For terms apply to him, or to Wm R. Smith, Huntingdon.

June 3d. 1823.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, The lot contains two and a half acres, and has also erected on it a good dwelling house, and a large and commodious

TAN-HOUSE,

with a good

TANYARD,

consisting of seventeen tan vats, with two lime vats, baites, &c. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

May 27th 1823.

Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Hains township, Centre county, on Sunday the 18th instant, an indented apprentice named

JOHN THOMAS,

of small stature, black hair, and without hat or shoes at the time he absconded. The above reward will be given, but no charges paid, for his apprehension.

HENRY REEDER.

Hains township, May 22d 1823.

WANTED,

Immediately an Apprentice to the CARPENTER BUSINESS.

One between the ages of sixteen and eighteen would be preferred. Inquire of the subscriber, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER.

N. B. Also, wanted, a JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER, whom constant employment and generous wages will be given, by the subscribers, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER,
JOHN BARR.

Spring township, May 28, 1823.

AN ACT

FOR the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state, for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas ed of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.* That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorised and required, to take legal measures to recover all monies in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshalls, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expense of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for monies by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled, "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts and payment of the public monies, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorised and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witnesses, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connection with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided* that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid, the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men.

SECT. 2 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received monies collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of an account thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WILLIAM MARKS, JR.
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—April the first one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

April 22

NOTICE.

Take notice that John P. De Haas is no longer agent for the executors of the late John Nixon, esq. his authority to lease and receive rents ceased some time since. All applications for leasing must be made to

H. NIXON,
surviving executor,

May 15, 1823.

$20 REWARD.

Escaped from the Jail of Centre county on the night of the 8th inst. two prisoners, confined by sentence of the court to four months imprisonment; one a mulattoe, named JOHN BRANUM, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built and very down look. The other a white man, named SAMUEL TAYLOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height speaks broken English, says that he was raised in Lancaster county and of German extraction. The above Re-

sion and delivery at the jail in Bellefonte or ten dollars for either of the m.

J. BUTLER, *Sh'ff*

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete operation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

Bellefonte, May 20, 1823.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY,

Will be exposed to public vendue on the premises on Friday the 20th day of June next, the following described property, being the real estate that was of John Jack, late of Ferguson township in said county, deceased:

One lot of ground No. 2. situate in the Town of Springfield, with a house and stable thereon erected

One lot of ground No. 6. situate in said town, with a small frame house and kitchen thereon—

Four other Lots No's 4 5 9 and 12, situate in said town, cleared and fenced—

ALSO,

Two acres 100 perches of an out lot adjoining said town.

TERMS of sale, one half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in one year without interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage.

Due attendance will be given by George Boal and William Murray administrators.

Certified by
F. B SMITH, Clk. O. C.

Registers Office April 29th 1823.

AARONSBURG CHURCH LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$500	is	$500
1 " "	200	"	200
1 " "	100	"	100
2 " "	50	"	100
3 " "	25	"	75
10 " "	10	"	100
28 " "	5	"	140
50 " "	3	"	150
654 " "	2 50	"	1635
750 Prize }			
750 Blk's }			

1500 Tickets at $2 00 each, $3000 00

Sect to a deduction of 20 per-cent.

TO BE COMPLETED IN FIVE DAYS DRAWING AS FOLLOWS VIZ:

1st. drawn No. on	1st. day's drawing	$ 25
2nd	do	do	2nd. day	25
3d.	do	do	3d, do	50
4th.	do	do	4th do	50
5th.	do	do	5th do	500

The rest all floating prizes, liable to be drawn on the first day's drawing The prizes shall be punctually paid (deducting 20 per-cent) sixty days after the drawings are completed.

The profits arising from this Lottery, are to be applied to the extinguishment of a debt incurred in the erection of a Church or House of Worship in Aaronsburg.

ADAM NEIDIGH, }
DANIEL KEEN. } *Managers*

Lewistown Federal Convention

THE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, JUNE, 1823.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Lewistown Federal Convention.

The Delegates chosen, having assembled on the day appointed, in the Court house, in said town, chose Col. James M'Farlane, of Mifflin county, President, John Watson, of Washington county, and Christian Ley Esq of Lebanon county, Vice Presidents, and James Monaghan and Thomas B. M'Elwee, Secretaries.

After the organization of the meeting, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates, when Nathaniel B. Boileau and Andrew Gregg were nominated.

Mr. Getz from Berks County, read by permission, a letter from Joseph Hiester, governor of the commonwealth, declining a re-election

The Convention then adjourned until two o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, when Jonathan Roberts, of Montgomery county, was nominated for the office of Governor.

The nomination being closed, it was

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, do pledge themselves to support unanimously, by their votes and influence, the candidate who shall receive the majority of votes of the delegates present.

The yeas and nays upon the above resolution being called, it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas sixty—Nays nine.

It was then *Resolved*, That this Convention now proceed to the election of a candidate for Governor, by *viva voce*.

The names of the delegates were then called over, when it appeared that ADREW GREGG had sixty one votes, Nathaniel B. Boileau nine votes, and Jonathan Roberts two votes.

The President then declared that ANDREW GREGG was duly nominated a candidate to be supported by the meeting, for the office of Governor for this commonwealth, at the ensuing election.

It was then proposed to appoint a committee to draft an address declaratory of the objects of the meeting, which being adopted, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:—Thomas Maitland, Adam Shitz, Josiah Y. Shaw, Thomas B. M'Elwee and John Heckman.—And the Convention adjourned to meet again at five o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, when the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

As the constitutional period for the election of a Governor approaches, it is customary and right, for the freemen of the state to adopt measures in order that public opinion may be concentrated with regard to a candidate for that important office. The members of the legislature, at their last session, undertook the exercise of this unquestionably popular right, and conformably to their direction a convention of part delegates, and part members, assembled at the seat of government, during the session of the legislature, and recommended John Andrew Shulze, a member of the legislature, for the suffrages of the people. It would be superfluous to detail the intrigues that were essayed to effect this nomination: suffice it to say, Mr. Shulze was scarcely known beyond the county of his birth and residence, he was not the person designated for nomination by the people at large; he possesses none of the qualifications, nor has he performed any of the services, that entitle him to it: and it was only through the predominance of legislative influence that he obtained the nomination Indeed, from the first meeting of the legislature, until the 5th of March when the nomination was announced, the executive government was outraged with an audacity that hardly deigned to preserve a respect for its forms, and we witnessed the singular spectacle of representatives unremittingly engaged in circumventing their constituents, and frustrating their wishes. Indignant at these proceedings, the citizens of most of the counties of the state have protested against them; and have appointed delegates to represent their opinions and wishes in the present convention.

The people of this commonwealth cannot evince too much solicitude for the preservation of their republican institutions, in their original purity. When one branch of the government manifests a disposition to absorb the powers of any other branch, it is the duty of every good citizen to raise his voice against it; but when any branch shall derectly invade the rights of the people, in whom alone sovereign power exists, conduct so dangerous ought to be promptly met, and the agents in it consigned to public reprobation.

We cannot fully discharge the duties reposed in us as delegates of a free and enlightened people without calling their attention to the violent infringements attempted to be exercised over chartered rights, and the sacred law of contracts by the members of the last legislature, and in which the candidate John Andrew Shulze, brought forward to receive the highest confidence of his fellow citizens, was conspicuously engaged.—One particular instance of this outrage of law and justice was even carried so far as to infringe, if not annihilate the rights of conscience, in the attempt to deprive a religious society of the privileges secured to it, and guaranteed by the highest authority of our laws—and was only arrested in the last stage of its baleful progress by the firm and enlightened wisdom of the present Chief Magistrate; who, in the faithful and upright discharge of his executive duty, averted this most disgraceful proceeding: And we ask, fellow citizens, what would be the probable consequences of your acquiescence in the nomination of such a person for the chief magistracy, through the direct influence of the members of such a legislature?

Party names have been invoked for the support of the candidate nominated at Harrisburg on the 5th of March. Happily, however, for the people of Pennsylvania, party names can no longer excite that asperity of feeling which warps the judgment, and impels men to rush upon their own destruction; and unfortunately for those who invoked them in the present instance, that act sets in stronger relief the feebleness of the pretensions of their candidate Solid claims are essential to the success of an aspirant to the exalted station of Governor of Pennsylvania. It is a libel upon the public intelligence, to say, that in a state containing upwards of a million of inhabitants, there is no citizen so distinguished as to warrant his friends in placing him before the people as a candidate for governor on his private merits Is a man more competent to discern, or better able to point out, the public interest by having belonged to this party or that at particular periods of his life? No one will pretend to say he is: But taking the members of the Harrisburg convention at their words, the candidate we recommend possesses stronger claims on the democracy of the state than the gentleman proposed by the Harrisburg convention.

For a period of twenty years Andrew Gregg was elected by a democratic district, or by a democratic legislature, to represent the interests of the people in the state and national legislature, and when he sought repose in private life retained their undiminished confidence.—He was the intimate friend of Jefferson in the most trying political times, both before and after the elevation of that distinguished statesman. And shall it be said that such a man is not worthy of the support of his fellow citizens?

To the gentleman, however, who participated in, and have been arrayed under the banners of the Harrisburg convention, we cheerfully resign all the benefits that are to be derived from party strife and contention. We feel too great a confidence in the justice of the cause in support such aid. For what substantial good, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania have you ever derived from party excitement? Has it not been the frequent bane of your social comfort without affording any political equivalent? Is it not employed on every occasion to misrepresent and thwart the praiseworthy designs and the happiest plans of government? Has the present administration not been charged with waste and extravagance, when it is as notorious as the statue book can make it, that the salleries of public officers have been reduced one fourth, and still greater reduction has been made in the fee bill? It has been accused of entailing upon the people a state debt, when the same statue book demonstrates that a great portion of the million loan was necessary to discharge appropriations made and debts contracted during the preceding administrations. To these unfound ed charges have been added, the personal application of the most unbecoming epithets to a chief magistrate who is entitled to our gratitude for his services in "the times that tried men's souls;" and whose irreproachable character through a long life, no less than the honors that have been conferred upon him by the votes of his fellow citizens, entitle him to the utmost respect. He has been assailed by every weapon in the power of fruitful malignity to invent; but they have fallen harmless at his feet Intent only upon the interest of the state and the elevation of his character, he has riveted the affections of his former friends and attracted new ones, and will retire from the tumult of public life with the applause of his countrymen, and the satisfaction of having merited it.

Andrew Gregg, who is recommended by by this convention for your support is too extensively known to require a further introduction to his fellow citizens at our hand. The archieves of the nation and the state bear testimony to his talents, republican principles, and public services, as his neighbours and his personal friends do to his social virtues and general benevolence of character. He has passed through public life without being shaken by its storms or seduced by its blandishments: and with principles thus pure, added to a mind eminently gifted, and chastened by long experience, we have the assurance that in his administration the honor of the state, and the prosperity and happiness of the citizens will be consulted and cherished.

The address having been read and adopted, the following resolutions were then offered & passed:—

Resolved, That this convention do recommend to their fellow citizens throughout the state to call meetings and appoint committees of correspondence in each county for the promotion of the election of ANDREW GREGG, Esq. for the office of Governor of this state.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the commissioners of Mifflin county, and to the citizens of Lewistown, generally, for their politeness and hospitality.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published throughout the state.

JAMES M'FARLANE, *President.*

CHRISTIAN LEY, }
JOHN WATSON } *Vice Presidents*

James Monaghan, }
Thos. B. M'Elwee, } Secretaries.

From the Franklin Gazette.

THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE.

No measure of public policy has occurred in our history, affording a surer test as to the principles of a public agent, than the declaration of war against Britain in June 1812. It was emphatically and entirely a *democratic* measure. Sought for early by the people, it became an almost exclusive object with the people's party. Every sound republican in the union hailed the message of President Madison, recommending it to congress, as the dawn of a system by which the honor of the nation was to be vindicated, her rights enforced, and her wrongs avenged.

In maturing a measure of such vast importance and responsibility, opposed with all the power of Federalism, by whom Great Britain was idolized as the "bulwark of our holy religion," it can scarcely be conceived that any one claiming to be of the republican party should strive to distract its councils, embarrass its progress, and defeat its ultimate aim. In accordance, however, with various manifestations of political defection, ANDREW GREGG, then in the Senate of the United States, took an early and an active part in resisting the sentiments of the people upon this subject, in countenancing the pretexts and in aiding the opposition of the federalists.

We have the journals of the senate of the United States for the year 1812 now before us They speak a language that cannot be mistaken, as to the principles of Andrew Gregg. When eulogized by *Federalists* as a consistent *republican*, it is proper that the apparent absurdity should be explained, and that the real causes of his being selected by the enemies of democracy, as their gubernatorial candidate, should be amply developed. We undertake to pronounce one of those causes to be, that ANDREW GREGG *joined the federalists* in opposing the declaration of war against Great Britain; that he resorted to expedients at once contemptible and disingenuos to assist our adversaries, and that he was at one moment, on the very point of gaining for federalism a party triumph, which would have disgraced the country forever. The journals above mentioned are not the *only* documents in our power We have other legitimate sources from which to establish the political trimming of Andrew Gregg. We intend laying them all before the republicans of Pennsylvania, that they may know how to estimate his former *republicanism* and

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Seventh Anniversary was held on the 8th inst. In the absence of the President, the Hon. John Jay, the chair was taken by Matthew Clarkson, Esq. Vice President, supported by the Hon. De Witt Clinton and Richard Varick, Esq—The meeting was opened by reading the 62d chapter of Isaiah. An address was then read by Dr. Milnor, from the venerable President, whose age and infirmities prevented his attendance; and letters of apology for unavoidable absence from sundry Hon. members of the Society. The Annual Report of the Managers was read by Rev. Mr. Woodhull, Dom. Secretary; from this document it appeared that the Society had printed 54,000 Bibles and Testaments during the year; beside purchasing 1,100 German Bibles, and receiving 500 Spanish Bibles from the British and Foreign Bible Society for distribution—making the total of Bibles and Testaments printed and procured by the Society for 7 years, 328 777. There have been issued from the Depository the past year, 54,805 Bibles and Testaments. The receipts of the year, including the subscriptions to the Depository, amount to $45,131, 25 59 new Auxiliaries have been recoguized; present total of Auxiliaries, 360.

Many of the facts detailed in the Report, have been mentioned in past numbers of the Recorder. The building of the Society's house; the resolution to procure a set of sterotype plates for the Spanish Scriptures; the grants to the Serampore and Ceylon Missionaries, have been known to our readers.—Several resolutions were moved and seconded by Gentlemen present, who addressed the meeting in a style of unusual eloquence.

1. On motion of the Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, of New-Jersey, seconded by the Rev. William Ross, of the Methodist Church, N. Y.

Resolved, That the Report of the Managers now read be approved and adopted, and that it be printed under their direction.

2. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Milledoler of the Dutch Church, N. Y. seconded by Chauncy Langdon, Esq. of Vermont.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Board of Managers for their services during the past year.

3 On motion of the Hon. De Witt Clinton, seconded by Thomas Eddy, of the Society of Friends,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the President for the address with which he has favored the Society on the present occasion and for the lively interest which he manifests in its prosperity and success.

To this resolution, Peter A Jay, Esq. replied, acknowledging, on behalf of his father, the tribute of respect from the Society.

4 On motion of Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, seconded by Samuel Boyd, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Matthew Clarkson, Esq acting Vice President, for his constant, unremitted, and zealous attention to the concerns and business of the Society, ever since its organization.

5 On motion of the Rev. John P. K Henshaw, of the Episcopal Church, Baltimore, seconded by J. C. Hornblower, Esq. of New-Jersey,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Secretaries and Treasurer for their important services gratuitously rendered to the Society.

To this resolution the Rev. Dr. Milnor replied on behalf of himself and his associates.

6 On motion of the Rev. Joshua Finley, of the Baptist Church, Baltimore, seconded by John Griscom, of the Society of Friends,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Auxiliary Societies, for their contributions to its Treasury, and for their exertions in distributing the Scriptures in their several districts.

7 On motion of the Rev. Benjamin Mortimer, of the Moravian Church, New York, seconded by the Rev Dr. M'Leod.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the several individuals who by their liberal contributions, have assisted in erecting a convenient building for the accommodation of the Society, thus enabling it to extend its operations, and to perform in a more acceptable manner the important duties for which it was founded.

8. On motion of Theodore Dwight, Esq. seconded by the Rev. Dr. Milnor—

Resolved, That the Society learn with lively satisfaction, that the prospect of introducing the Scriptures into various parts of South America, becomes more and more flattering; and that the Society will do every thing in their power to supply the wants and gratify the wishes of the inhabitants of that portion of our continent on this interesting subject.

Upon seconding this resolution, Dr. Milnor introduced to the Society, Sen Vicente Rocafuerte, a Spanish gentleman, and a native of the province of Peru, who made a short but very interesting address on the subject of the resolution.

Among the persons convened on the occasion, were the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state, a large number of Clergymen of different denominations, and other gentlemen of distinction from different parts of the Union. The exercises lasted for nearly five hours, but no symptoms of fatigue or uneasiness were mani-